DIGITAL HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES IN KSA

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The quality medical provision in KSA is dedicated to the Academic Medical Centers of the Kingdom (Al Kuwaiti et al., 2018). The program entails providing quality patient outcomes and promoting the well-being of others through enhanced health. Thus, today, the nation's medical center focuses on improving medical efficiency through digital medical technologies (Al Kuwaiti et al., 2018). In this case, the specific technologies used involve smartphones, video imaging, electronic health records, mobile HER, smart beds, and virtual desktop infrastructures (Al Kuwaiti et al., 2018).

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BENEFITS

The transformation is useful today and can promote effective medicine in KSA. It is a long-term goal aligning with vision 2030 requirements, showing enhanced growth in the KSA healthcare sector. Innovation technologies provide positive insights since they are growth opportunities for today's development. They include, firstly, remote monitoring of chronic situations. The program initiates patient monitoring, especially for persons facing chronic conditions such as diabetes. Compared to previous incidences, remote monitoring technologies would have been key in controlling diabetic cases if they had been employed earlier since they have shown positive changes today (McKinsey & Company, 2022). The second is electronic triaging, which initiates non-urgent emergency department visit reduction. The third pertains to self-care and self-service. It characterizes improved disease prevention in KSA.

The other benefit is workflow automation, estimated to save about SAR 2.1 to 4.7 billion by 2030 (McKinsey & Company, 2022). Additionally, the program ensures enhanced diagnosis of infections.

HEALTHCARE ACCESS EXPANSION

The program's success revolves around digital health device validation, enhanced by digital health partners. Today, KSA employs teledermatology, an element promoting dramatic healthcare service shifts (Bin Dakhil & Altalhab, 2021). Medical expansion access through digitalization hinges on lowering medical costs, disease prevention, and monitoring patients. Thus, any nation involved in digital medicine has a higher chance of advanced health. Additionally, technologized medicine has the potential to advance medical practices to higher levels, which improves the three main aims of information technology in healthcare. They involve reporting, improving safety, and tracking.

TECHNOLOGICAL ADOPTION BARRIERS

The KSA healthcare system faces various limitations, requiring improved practices to maximize benefits. According to research, telemedicine limitations have resulted in 75% abandoning or failing technologized projects (Alaboudi et al., 2016). The most affected regions are developing countries since the chances of failure are 90%. The challenges are based on culture, society, user-friendliness, speed, infrastructure, and equipment (Alaboudi et al., 2016). The first challenge is user acceptance and the willingness of staff to use the innovative procedure. The second is the willingness and acceptance of consumers to get medical help aided by telemedicine. The third is limited experts to use the innovation appropriately. Additionally, the nation lacks enhanced approval plans to manage the new procedures. Furthermore, KSA has limited stakeholders willing to support the venture. The other challenge is system unreliability, insecurity, lack of privacy, and poor support. Lastly, the nations face economic constraints during project implementation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the existing challenges, there is a need to develop various interventions to ensure quality medical outcomes and promote adherence to modernized medicine (Balgrosky, 2020). The central focus is developing digital medicine awareness and policy programs to enhance improvement (AlKhanbashi & Zedan, 2022). It will educate various people on the procedure's importance, equipping them with useful knowledge. The other involves creating a digitalized medical environment. It helps consumers and workers adapt to the program. Furthermore, the government should build enhanced facilities, train more experts, and improve equipment supply for enhanced stability. Lastly, KSA must establish enhanced economic stability in medicine. It will help manage and supply enough resources throughout its facilities to increase positive service delivery.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, quality medical provision is today's medical goal. Thus, there is a need to use a specific transformation program to promote quality results. KSA institutions focus on improving medical efficiency through involving digital medical technologies. They benefit care by enhancing quality medical outcomes through monitoring situations, improving self-care, and many more. Besides, the challenges faced by the transformation revolve around culture, society, user-friendliness, speed, infrastructure, and equipment. Thus, there is a need for enhanced practice from the government and medical organizations to promote the quality adoption of digital practices.

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